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conidae. The Cal. Condor is said to be apparently extinct. We can assure Dr. Reichenow that it is by no means extinct. *Accipiter cooperi* is given, but not *velox*. *Buteo lineatus* is likewise omitted, but the rare *Buteo brachyurus* is fully treated. The treatment of the Gyrfalcons will also not meet with the approval of our ornithologists. Striges: All of the subspecies of the *Strix flammea* are given, but nothing is said of the North American form, *Pratincola*.

The Ficulatores are divided into two orders: the Parrots and the Scansores. Only the former are discussed in the present volume and our two forms are duly given, but it should have been stated that the Carolina Parakeet is apparently extinct.

It is, of course, a very unpleasant task to call attention to such minor details and defects in a work of this kind, and they certainly do not detract materially from the value of the work, but in a critical review the minor points as well as the major ones should be taken into consideration and due attention given them. As it is, however, Dr. Reichenow's book will long stand out as a work of phenomenal learning and knowledge and his system of classification will be recognized as not only thoroughly scientific, but also as eminently practical. He has presented us with a work for which we all should be very thankful and which any student of ornithology will do well to use in the pursuit of his studies and investigations.

BIRD SURGERY.

The accompanying illustration represents the wing bone of the Greater Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea nivalis*) found when skinning the bird in the fall of 1912. The fracture, made by a No. 4 shot, must have been made either during its flight south or else upon its feeding grounds during the summer. The illustration shows how well nature heals its wounds and how quickly.

HAROLD H. BAILEY,
Newport News, Va.

